LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TRIBUTES TO AN ACTOR. BEMORIAL MEETING IN HONOR OF MARK SMITH-LETTER FROM OLIVE LOGAN.

The memorial meeting in honor of Mark lmith, the actor, held at Booth's Theater yesterday afternoon, was a notable gathering. At the back of the itage was a portrait of the actor, with a mourning bor-ler around the frame of the picture. Above it was in-peribed: "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." About 150 perions were present, and many of them had been associaled with the deceased, who had been endeared to them by his fine qualities of heart and soul. Lester Wallack was chosen chairman of the meeting, and the following

Vice-Presidents.—Joseph Jefferson, Jas. J. O'Kelly, John Brougham, A. M. Palmer, Edwin Booth, Barney Williams, Charles Fisher, William Winter, John Gilbert, Max Maretzek, H. D. Palmer, H. C. Jarrett, W. J. Florence, Charles Thorne, sr.; John McCullongh, W. J. C. Heywood, William Davidge, William Stuart, T. E. Morris, and Max Strakosch.

Secretaries.—A. Oakey Hall, Charles Gaylor, George H. Hows, N. Hart Jackson, J. H. Hager, F. F. Mackey, James Schonberg, George Clarke, W. R. Fieyd, George Coliv, Theodore Moss, Sol. Eytinge, jr.; John Parselle, and Charles Brooks.

Mr. Wallack, said, that the mich.

Mr. Wallack said that he wished to express his thorough knowledge and appreciation of Mr. Smith's qualities as an artist and a gentleman, as a good bu band, kind father, and an honest man. [Appliause., Mr. Wallack spoke glowingly of the character of the actor, remarking, in conclusion, that any action the meeting might take in the matter he would ratify. John Brougham then gave, in a few words, an earnest and heartfelt tribute to the memory of the deceased, and read the following resolution which had been passed by

read the following resolutes.

The undersigned are instructed by the members of the L-tos Club to convey to the afficted family of their late friend and associate, Marcus Smith, the expression of their profound sympathy with them in their sudden and severe bereavement. While fulfilling that sorrowful duty the subscribers hereto desire especially to tender their own individual condolence, earnestly lamoning, as they do, the early removal from among them of one who had so signally endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact by his manly work, kind-tiness of heart, and integrity of character.

John Brougham, Chas Gayler, George Clarke.

Letters of sympathy from the Rev. Dr. Houghton, and Offive Logan, were then read by Mr. Clarke. One of these letters follows:
PHILADELPHIA, August 31, 1874.

these letters follows:

Mesers, Jarkett and Palmer, My Dear Priends: I am so gravified to hear of the memorial meeting which is to honor the remains of our poor departed Mark Smith, the gentlest soul, the largest heart, the kindest creature—God sends few such on earth. It was my sad privilege to see a good deal of poor Mark last Sammer in Paris, when he lay tide at the Hotel Chatham. It was a very trying experience to him, and he chafed under it terribly, but even in that gloomy time his beautiful, sinuly nature shone forth, and his warm heart greeted with cordial gratituse the slightest little altentions to his comfort. I miled on him every day. "She is like a sister to me," he said to my husband; "we were children together." He was sike a great, bewildered boy under the touch of liness. "Why, I'm never sick," he would say with an air of doubt as to whether it wasn't all a mistake. At times he feared he would never recover, but the hope which springs eternal buoyed him up in the belief that he would be able to return home and resume acting this Winter. How lovingly he spoke of the art to whose study he had devoted all his days! And with what tender words of gratitude his miclodius voice poured forth expressions of fondness for the dear contrades, so many of whom will remember him now with a tear and a sigh! Good old Mark! He is gone home. Pity the man or woman—be he player or what not—who in an hour like this cannot believe there is a home, in another and a better world, where friends like Mark Smith a wait the coming of those they used to love on carth! Yours truly, Olive Logan.

Charles W. Brooks and Judge Carter of Cincinnati made addressee, after which A. Oakey Hall read the following resolutions.

de addresses, after which A. Oakey Ball read the following resolutions, prepared by William Winter,

which were adopted:

Whereas, In the wisdom and love of God—which,
whether it bless us or whether it afflict, we but dimiy
understand and can never fathom—our beloved friend
and conrade, Mark Smith, has been taken from the life
of this world into the life that is eternal; and
Whereas, We, his friends, members of the stage and

Whereas, We, his friends, members of the stage and the press, amidst our personal serrow under a bitter bere-venent and affliction, are minuful that, in the death of Mark Santh, the profession which he adorned, and this combinatity, which he so often charmed and benefited, have sustained a loss so grievous and extraorainary that some formal commemoration of it ought to be made; therefore, be if

Resolved, That while we now in humble reverence before the awill will of heaven—striving to keep in mind the telief that all thugs are ordered for the best-we yet deplore, in this death, the loss of one of the best and cearest of our fraiernity, in the removal of whom from the scenes of his usefulness and from our companious thip we feel the pangs of a calamitous and overwhelming affliction.

That we remember Mark Smith as one who were with singular purity and honor the noble name of gentleman; whose character was lovely in its simplicity and modest worth; whose life was virtuous; whose iniad was well stored; whose inlents were unasual and brilliant, and were always used for good and never for evil; and who did his darty faithfully, thoroughly, and cheerfully, under every condition that was ind upon him.

That, when we recall Mark Smith as an actor, we think of one who loved his profession with all his heart, and served it with all his strength; whose versathity and thoroughness were extraordinary; who curiched the stage with many delightful personations of humor-ms and eccentric plaracter; and who was especially

and thoroughness were extraordinary; whose versativity the stage with many delightful personations of humorous and eccentric character; and who was especially boole and impressive in parts emblematic of manify worth, humans scattment, rosy and joily humor, and all the graces of domestic life.

That, equally in his public expression.

That, equally in his public career and his private welks and ways, Mark Smith illustrated an integrity of walks and ways, Mark Santh illustrated an integrity of principle that never swerved, and a gentleness of life that never tired—setting, while he lived, an example of honor and goodness; and leaving, now that he is dead, the memory of a character and a career that were founded on instice and kindness and hallowed by virue, humanity, charity, and gennia good fellowship.

That we deeply sympathize with the afficted wife, children, and relatives of the deceased near--ommending them to seek comfort, as we do, in the thought of his goodness, and of the universal esteem in which he was held and in which he is remembered, and to rese with patient trust upon the Divine will.

J. H. Warwick was held been associated with the

J. H. Warwick, who had been associated with the

actor in 1848, when Mark Smith first appeared in the eld Bowery Theater, then gave a few reminiscenses. On motion of Mr. Wallack, the executive officers of the meeting were appointed a committee to receive the body of the dead actor on its arrival in the city, and to make the preparations for holding funeral services in the church of the Rey. Dr. Houghton, "the services in the church of the Rev. Dr. Hongiton, "the little church around the corner." The committee was also empowered to make other arrangements connected with the family of the deceased. Among well-known persons present at the meeting, in addition to the officers chosen, were J. L. Toole, E. S. Conner, Benjamin Baker, James Coller, John Matthew, Benjamin Ringeld, George F. Brown, Mines Lyuck, J. F. Ward, James Gailagher, Mosss Fisk, May Fisk, Mms. Ponist, Harry Well, James Dung, G. F. De Vere, T. E. Mills, Samuel Colville, McKee Rankis, Frederick Robinson, Messrs. Rockwell, Tasington, Rieff, and others.

EMIGRATION INTERESTS.

About 500 more Mennonites arrived at Castle Garden Jesterday, by the steamer Schiller. They brought with them considerable money, and were bound for the settlements of their brethren in the West, especially in Dakota. The total number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden during the month of August was 15,041, being 2,967 less than the number landed during the corresponding month of last year.

The Emigration Commissioners met yesterday at Castle Garden, Commissioner Starr presiding. It was resolved that \$135 be paid for three invalid chairs for use on Ward's Island. The Treasurer's report was read. showing the amount of bills audited during the month to be \$5,91883, and the pay-rolls of Castle Garden \$8.61253. Wan McPherson was made Inter-preter, in the place of Peter McPherson, resigned, at a salary of \$900, and Chas. Perley was made clerk in the Labor Bureau at a salary of \$700. was made clerk in the Labor Bureau at a salary of \$700. Wm. A. Scott, counsel to the Board, was directed to report within eight days in relation to the claims of expepting the salary of the salary of the salary s

COTTON SALES ONEA NEW BASIS.

The Committee representing the various Cotton Exchanges throughout the country again met yesterday at Boaver and Pearl-sts. for the purpose of establishing a uniform standard throughout the country. After considerable discussion a standard was adopted, and within the next few weeks all sales will take place according to this classification. The Committee will again meet to-day, when samples of the various grades in the new classification will be carefully prepared, and will be shipped to each Cotton Exchange prepared, and will be shipped to each Cotton Exchange in the country. From the samples the members of the Exchanges will learn the precise nature of the Committee's action, and will begin their sales on a new basis. Cotton brokers everywhere express great satisfaction at the result of this movement, as the multiplicity of standards has heretofore occasioned much confusion, great difficulty in buying, and frequent errors.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S CHANCES.

It is expected that the decision of Gov. Dix in the case of Mayor Havemeyer will soon be made public. He telegraphed to Henry L. Clinton, who repre-

ward other documentary evidence, he should consider the case as closed, and render his decision at an early day. Mr. Clinton is out of town, but was communicated with, and sent word to his office in this city that he had telegraphed a reply to the Governor, the purport of which he did not state.

AUTUMN NOVELTIES. OPENING DISPLAYS AT A. T. STEWART & CO.'S AND

MME. DEMOREST'S. There was a superb display of bonnets, plumes, flowers, and ribbons yesterday at the spacious wholesale millinery department on the fourth floor of the establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co. at Ninth-st. and Broadway. The ribbons of velour quadrille are in exquisite shades of blue, ponceau, ardoise, rose, volcano, burning lava, flowers of sulphur, ocajou, and others of the celebrated crescent brand, mignon, gros grain, and turquoise. For the present, bonnets assume a different shape in being larger and lower in crown. The different styles from the atchers of Mme. Magnier, Virot, Graux, Lafitte, and other Parisian celebrities exhibit richness in triuming without profusion. Long graceful plumes floating at the back, with scarfs of thread, jetted lace, large beautiful roses of the new colors, "flowers of sulphur," volcano, and ocajou, a rich misty plum color. The velvet is made plain upon the frame in Quaker-like simplicity. Here and there nestles in Autumn leaves a superb tropical bird, a tiny humming-bird, or gorgeous wing. Strings are mostly attached, but are to be tied under the chin at pleasure. Black silk bonnets are profusely covered with jets; one of this style had a very pointed front, which was turned up from the brow and caught to the crown by a cluster of large tea and pink

pointed front, which was turned up from the brow and caught to the crown by a cluster of large tea and pink roses; behind, simply a scarf of jetted lace. A quaint bonnet of Graux, in brown velvet, had two rows of brown feather trimming entirely around, and six short estrict feathers so fastened that they nodded in a row directly over the crown. Fewer feit hats are imported this season, and a greater quantity of plumes than feathers, but both are used together. Jet ornaments in slides, beaded bands, belts, and other styles, are displayed in enormous quantities; also smoked pearl, blue steel, and cut steel ornaments.

Paper patterns, first introduced by Mme. Demorest of No. 17 East Fourteeuth-st., have become part and parcel of regular mercantile business, and are being used by the thousands in every city and town of the United States. In fact, the Demorest patterns graded in sizes, put up in envelopes with printed descriptions and engraved figures on each envelope, have reached the enormous number of two and three millions each season. The elegant show-rooms were densely crowded by fash-hon seekers through the cultir day, gazing at the dainty, delicately thirded patterns made up in tissue-paper, and one can see that the favorite polonaise still reigns preminent in every graceful and convenient shape. The "Zenobia" is a charming combination of basque and polonaise for cashmere and light cloth; the "Marguerito" is exceedingly distingue, and the "Adrienne" is as simple as beautiful in its graceful design. The "Adelaide" overskirt is no be worn with the coquertash "Nellson" jacket, and then there is the stately "Cushman" basque for the "Ophelia" demiritain, together forming a most clegant toilet, and a very stylish "Claxton" overskirt, plan to qualitiess, with a slight tournure at the back; this reaches to the bottom of the underskirt both back and front, with an unusually broad apron. There are patterns for all the new Autumn and Winter wraps, from the costlest and most elaborate to the simples tome lotted over to

IMMORAL DANCING SUPPRESSED. ACTION OF THE POLICE AND THE POLICE MAGIS-TRATE.

The Police Commissioners have received lately many letters from residents of the city complaining that the morality of the community was subverted by the salacious nature of a portion of the entertainment given at several of the variety theaters. The writers of the letters stated that although the greater part of the entertainment was harmless, the can-can dance was enacted in a licentious manner by the performers. Superintendent Walling was instructed to make every effort to put a stop to entertainments of such a nature. Superintendent Walling in pursuance of these instructions, ordered the Captains of the Precincts in which the theaters named were situated to appear before a Police Justice, and obtain a warrant, if possible, for the arrest of the actors. After obtaining the warrant, they were furthermore ordered to inform the proprietors of the theaters of the determination of the Board of Police, and warn them, if they persisted in giving such entertainments, that the actors would be arrested. The Captains obtained the warrants, and duly warned the proprietors of the companies performing at the Metropolitan Theater, No. 585 Broadway, and at Robuson Hall, in Sixteentiest, that they and the actors would be arrested if the manner of performing the can-can dance were not changed for the better. Detectives in ordinary dress were present at both of these theaters during the performance on Monday night for the purpose of reporting to their Captains the nature of the performance. The warning was heeded by the proprietors of the Robuson Hall entertainment, but was disregarded by the proprietors of the Meuropolitan Theater. Capt. Williams of the Eighth Freenet, upon hearing this report, went to the theater with a squad of policemen, and, as stated in The TRIBUNE of yesterday, arrested the proprietor, the manager, 17 women, and 10 men. The prisoners were taken yesterday before Justice Morgan, who issued the warrant for their arrest, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. After a short examination the magistrate decided to dismiss the compaints against the perfectners and the manager but to commit the proprietor. Samuel Shafter. The accused gave \$500 ball to appear at the Court of special Sessions, at 2 p. m. Sept. 9, for examination on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. the Board of Police, and warn them, if they persisted in

DISCIPLINE IN A CHARITY SCHOOL.

STRONG PROBABILITY THAT THE CHILD VANDEUSER. IN THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, DID NOT DIE FROM THE EFFECTS OF WHIPPING-THE INQUEST.

The inquest in the case of Joseph Vandeuser, or Guiseppo Vandriche, the child who died on Monday of last week, after he had received a whipping at the hands of Charles H. Barnard, who was then in charge of the Five Points House of Industry, of which the de ceased was an inmate, was continued yesterday by Coroner Croker. All the witnesses were inmates of the institution. Their testimony does not add much to that which has already been published.

which has already been published.

John Lenthan, one of the children, testified that Mr. Barnard was not a teacher in the institution, but had charge of the boys in the absence of Mr. Smith, the regular Superintendent in the boys' department; before this, Mr. Barnard drove a wagon for the institution; more than 125 boys sleep in the same room, and the witness had seen 18 boys in the bath tub at one; he did not see the whipping, but knew that deceased was sick on Sanday night.

John Snields, a monitor in the institution, testified

more than 125 boys sleep in the same room, and the wincas has seen it boys in the bath-tub at once; he did not see the whipping, but knew that deceased was sick on Sanday night.

John Shields, a monitor in the institution, testified that when he reported Vandeaser's misconduct to Mr. Barnard, Mr. Barnard gave the boy four or five blows with a ratian on his maked body. When he connaited the offense a second time witness told Barnard that the child must be sick, and Barnard thought so, too. Wheness did not see the second whipping, as he went out into the yard with the other boys. Sabsequently he heard that deceased had been sent to the hospital. He saw rea marks on the boy's body after he was whipped, but he would not call it a hard whipping. Barnard had driven a wagon for the institution before the regular Superintendent went away.

Mary Jane Handley, the Matron of the Chidren's Hospital, testified that Joseph Vandeaser was brought to the hospital on Monday morning, and appeared to be very sick, being blue and cold." Sae noticed bruises on his person, two on the hips and some on his thighs. She gave him brandy and milk, and sent for the resident physician, Dr. Rounds, who directed her to continue that treatment. She suggested that it might be a case of spotted fever, and the doctor said he could not tell yet. About noon the mother of the boy came and took him away. The woman was very much excited. She could not speak English and had to talk through au interpreter. The doctor told her she would better let the child remain but she would not. The Superintendent, Wilham H. Barnard, had gone to the country that day in obedience to a telegram announcing the death of his child.

Dr. W. E. Rounds, the resident physician of the hospital attached to the institution, stated that when he examined Vandeuser on Monday of last week the child looked bine, as if from cold, and his body and extremities were collied. He was in a critical condition, but as the witness did not know the history of the case at that time he had no opin

HOW MUCH WHIPPING CAN INFANTS BEAR? To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It was to be expected that the officers of the Five Points House of Indrstry would be anxious to disprove the charge that a little child had been beaten to death in that institution. But does not their own testimony furnish grounds for a searching investigation! Could anything be more suggestive than these words of Dr. Bounds, the physician of the Five Points House of Industry, as reported in THE TRIBUNE this morning: "It is a well-known-fact to all the employes of this institution, that a very slight blow will cause a black and blue spot to appear in the soft and flabby skin of the boys." How can these "employes" know just how soft or how hard a blow it takes to produce a black and blue spot on a boy, except by experi-ment And yet it would appear that it is "well known to all the employes." I don't know how many employes there are, but for the sake of the boys I hope there are sents one of the committees who made charges against there are, but for the sake of the boys I hope there are the Mayor, that, unless it was deemed advisable to for not many. The boys are no doubt tough and live

through it (all but this little fellow, just dead-but then he was ill, and a sick child can't stand so much beating as a well one, even if he is poor and only five years old.) But then why should "all the employes" experiment on But then why should "all the employés" experiment on the "soft and flabby skin" of these charity waifs? The Mr. Barnard who, "corrected" the deceased infant was, he says, the carman of the institution. Heal previous experience as "a sailor, engaged in whaling voyages," has perhaps unfitted him for judging just how much beating the unseasoned human frame can stand and still holl life. And when he says he is "willing to stand up and have a man whip him in the same way," he fails to convey to the average mind the conviction that the same amount of punishment he much be able to endure would not kill a ske child. Would it not be better, if the whipping must be done, that it should be done by Mr. Squeers alone and not by the whole family, carmen and scullions included? Corporal punishment is al most a thing of the past; might it not better be entirely so? Do not its brotalizing effects upon the whipper and whipped alike more than balance its good effects, if it have any? The only excase for it there can be is that it will be of advantage to the child by correcting faults, and it must be administered with jungment and moderation, and only by the responsible head of any institution where it is employed. Our public and charitable institutions are badly managed in this particular; even in the hospitals patients have been beaten and abused by the nurses; and it is no new thing that inmates of such public institutions should die from abuse at the hamis of menials and sub-ordinates appointed to care for them and minister to their wants. It will, however, be unusual if any such offenders are punished. Nor would their punishment correct the evil. There must be a change of system; subordinates must not be permitted to administer punishment of any kind, and only persons fitted by nature and temperment for nurses and teachers should be appointed to such positions. It is a stain upon Christianity that the recipients of charity should be placed in the care of brutal men or women, and subjected to such treatment as it would appear the "soft and flabby skin" of these charity waifs ! The

THE NEXT MUNICIPAL BUDGET. ESTIMATES FOR 1875 OF THE TREASURER OF THE

BOARD OF POLICE. The Heads of the Departments of the City Government received a letter from Controller Green, in the early part of August, requesting them to transmit to him their estimates of the expense of carrying on their several departments during the year 1875. The Board of Apportionment will accordingly soon begin its labors, having bad only a short vacation in its work of cutting down the expenditures and awarding the amounts for paying the expenses of the departments. Its session this Fall will be the third within a year. In the Fall of 1873 it apportioned the expenditures for the year 1874; in the Summer of 1874 it revised the estimates for carrying on the Departments for the last half of the year, July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875; and now, as stated, it about to make

the apportionments for 1875.

Treasurer Durvee of the Police Department transmitted to the Board of Police, on Aug. 17, an estimate of the amount he deemed necessary to pay the expenses of the Police Department and of the Bureau of Street Cleaning during the year 1875. The estimate papers were turned over to the Finance Committee, who have not yet made any report concerning them. The estimates will be closely examined by the Committee, and any plan by which they can with safety to the Department be reduced will doubtless be adopted. One of the members of the Committee stated yesterday that he did not have the slightest doubt but that the estimates could be and would be materially reduced. The following is a copy of Treasurer Duryee's proposed estimates:

ing is a copy of Treasurer Duryee's proposed estimates:

New York, Aug. 17, 1874.

To the Board of Police—Gentlemen: In response to the communication of the Centreller I herewith submit an estimate of the amount of expenditure required by the Police Department of the City of New-York and of the Bureau of Street Cleaning for the year 1875. In the appropriation for the year 1874, \$6.000 was allowed for a new boiler for the steamboat and \$2,600 for new shields. If the Board of Police Intend to purchase the above it is provided for in this year's appropriation. In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Estimate and Appropriation, all sums of money remaining on hand on the 31st of December, 1874, is to be paid to the Controller. Respectfully,

A. Duryer, Treasurer.

4	fully, A. I.	URYCE, Tr	easurer.
B	DEPARTMENTAL RETIRATE I	on 1875.	
e:	Salary List		
	George W. Walling, Superintendent of Police	\$6,000	
ţ-	George W. Dilks, Inspector of Pulice	3,500	
	John McDermott Inspector of Police	3.500	
	Thomas W. Thorne, Inspector of Police	3.500	
f	Fractis C. Spencht, Inspector of Police	3.500-	\$20,000
¢	3 Surgeons at \$2,000 each	\$6,000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
	19 Surgeons at \$1,500 each	28,500	
1	37 Captains at \$2,000 each	74,000	
t	37 Captains at \$2,000 raca		
-	148 Sergeants at \$1,600	9.760,000	
i	2 300 Patrolmen at \$1,200 each	74 700-	\$3,180,000
	83 Doormen at \$900	10,100	************
*	m - 14 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10		\$3,200,000
۲.	Total for force		40,200,000
	George W. Matsell, Commissioner and Pres-	\$8.000	
0	ident	6.000	
	Abram Durvee, Commissioner	6.000	
ř	Abraham Dishecker, Commissioner	6.000-	\$26,000
٠.	Jehn K. Voorbis, Commissioner		\$20,000
2	1 Chief Clerk	5,000	
ķ.	1 Deputy Clerk	2.500	
*	1 Bookkeeper	2,500	
,	1 Property Clerk	2,000	
•	I Secretary to President	1.800	
	1 Clerk to Superintendent	3,000	
3	1 Clerk to Inspectors	1,500	
Ш	2 Stenographers	1,500	
Ш	5 Cleaks at \$1.800 each	9,000	
811	7 Clerks at \$1,500 each	10,500	
ш	1 Clerk at \$1,000 1 Telegraph Superintendent at \$2,000	1,000	
ш	1 Telegraph Superistendent at \$2,000	2,000	
il)	2 Operators at \$1,000 each	3,000	
Ш	1 Operator at \$800	800	
	17 employés, receiving in all	11.860	
-	Total salaries	s, each, \$1,3	\$3,285,460 51 36

	Recapitulation of Salaries.				
	Pollos Vorce	\$3,200,000			
	Commissioners	26,000			
	Salaries of Cierks, &c	59,460			
	Grand total\$3,285,460				
	Supplies for Police.	PO, #00, #00			
	Advertising, binding, printing, and stationery	\$12,000			
	Badges, emblems, and equipments	500			
	Continued extenses meals for prisoners and destitute	(man			
	lodgers, postage, telegraph dispatches, expenses of detectives, carrage of drunkants, supplies for surgeous	6.000			
	Fuel for station-houses and Central Department	12,000			
	Gas and lights for station-houses and Central Department	14.000			
		700			
	Lost children. Mounted police—keeping of 46 borses at \$18 25 per month				
	each	10.074			
	Subsistence of witnesses at House of Detention, average				
	\$425 per month	5.100			
	Characterist Printers	2,500			
	Steamboat expenses SGO days at \$16 per day	5.840			
	Soon view elegains, and furnishing station-houses	20,000			
	Telegraph samplies, repairing instruments, new instruments,				
	and poles	2,100			
	Total	\$90,814			
	Twenty-eighth Precinct—lease of Twenty-eighth Precinct house expires May 1, 1875. Construction of stables for Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth	\$40,000			
	Presidents	4,000			
	Construction of a new station-house for Nineteenth Pre-	- THOMAS			
	einet \$75 000; land \$30,000,	105,000			
	Construction of a new station-house for Twenty-eighth Pre-	100,000			
	CILCL SIG INDG				
	TotalGrand Recapitulation,	•			
	Salaries				
	Supplies for pelice	90,814			
	Alterations, additions to, and repairs of station-houses	209,000			
	Construction of station-houses and stables	200,000			
	Grand total	43,025,274			
U	Bureau of Street Cleaning.	\$2,000 00			
	1 Deputs Inspector	2,000 00			
	1 Superintendent of Stables.	1.500 00			
	1 Superintendent of Stables.	1.500 00			
	1 Superintendent of Machines	3.000 00			

Grand total	\$3,025,274
Bureau of Street Cleaning.	\$2,000 00
1 Deputs Inspector	
1 Superintendent of Boats	2,000 00
1 Superintendent of Stables	1.500 00
1 Superintendent of Machines	1,500 00
1 Chief Clerk	3,000 00
1 Pay-rol: Clerk	1,500 00
2 cierks at \$1,500 each	3.000 00
1 map clerk	1,200 00
1 map clerk. 18 foremen at \$1,000 each	18.000 00
6 vacancies among foremen at \$1.000	6,000 0
11 Inspectors of Dumps at \$800 each	8.800 00
2 vacancies among Inspectors of Dumps, at \$800 each.	1,600 00
2 captains of steam tugs at \$1,200 each	2,400 00
S employes, receiving in all	4,680.00
S employes, receiving in all. 500 sweepers at \$10 50 each per week	\$273,000 00
300 hired carts at \$4 per dlem each	375,600 00
week	27,300 00
12 machine drivers at \$12 per week each	7,488 00
12 water carry at \$12 per week each	7,488 00
12 water carts at \$12 per week each	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
each	54.600 00
23 hostiers and watchmen at \$2 per diem each	16,790 00
15 trimmers for scows at \$1 50 per diem each	8,214 50
Pent of stable	1,000 00
Rent of stable	18,980 00
Shoeing of 80 horses at \$4 per month each	3.840 00
Provisions for steam-tugs	2,500 00
Coal for steam-tors	7,500 00
Supplies for steam-tugs	3,500 00
Machine expenses, repairs, oil, &c	5,000 00
Advertising, binding, printing, and stationery	5,000 00
Repairs of carts	3.000 00
Repairs of harness	2,000 00
Repairs of scows.	12,000 00
Repairs of tugs	7,000 00
Stock Account.	1,000 00
Building 2 scows to go to sea with garbage, at \$5.000	*** ***
each	\$10,000 00
Building 30 new scows, at \$3,100 each	93,000 00
1 new steam tag	15 000 00
25 horses, at \$250 each	6.250 00
25 sets of harness, at \$40 per set	1,000 00
25 new carte, at \$150 each	3,750 00
For removing ice and snow; not to be used except for	****
this special purpose	\$100,000 00

Grand total......\$1,128,478 50

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The Department of Docks, according to the provision. of the act of 1870, by which it was created, and according to the charter of 1873, which confirmed those provisions, is limited in its expenditures to \$3,000,000 annu ally. This is not raised by tax, but by bonds issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and accord ingly no regular estimates are made out as in other de-partments. Not overhalf of the sum limited has ever been expended in a year by the department since Its creation. Eugene T. Lynch, Secretary of the Board, said yesterday that the expenditures of the Department for the coming year ought to be about \$2,000,000. He thought that some estimates of expenditures would be

thought that some estimates of expenditures would be made by the Board, but none had yet been smade, and when prepared they must be submitted to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund before publication.

The Department of Docks advertised last month for scaled proposals for furnishing granite to build a butkhead or river wall, comprising 18,750 cubic feet of coping and 21,820 cubic feet of header and stretcher stones. The following bids were opened yeaterday.

Spruce Had Granite Company, coping stones, 72 cents per cable foot, header and stretcher stones, 47 cents, header and stretcher stones, 60 cents. Barge, coping stones, 80 cents, beader and stretcher stones, 60 cents. Bay State Granite Company, coping stones, 16 cents, header and stretcher stones, 60 cents. Bay State Granite Company, coping stones, 16 cents, header and stretcher stones, 60 cents. Bay State Granite Company, coping stones, 16 cents, header and stretcher stones, 60 cents. Bay State Granite Company, coping stones, 16 cents, header and stretcher stones, 60 cents. Bay State Granite Company, coping stones, 16 cents, header and stretcher stones, 60 cents. Bay State Granite Granite Granite Granite and stretcher stones, 60 cents.

SOUTHERN COMPLICATIONS.

SOUTHERN WHITES STANDING ON THE THE RACE ANTAGONISMS ORIGINATING WITH THE

BLACKS-THE CHASM WIDENED BY OFFICE-SEEK ING WHITES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: You seem to be laboring under the im-

pression that the whites have tendered and made the

race issue. In this you are entirely and severely mistaken. The whites have only acknowledged to an ac ceptance or joining issue which has been offered by the blacks since 1888, from which date the blacks have clung to it with an apparent religious fidelity. The whites, on the contrary, have publicly and privately denounced and condemned such a course as being fraught with evil, injustice, etc. This they have done with all the ability, patience and long suffering that were pos-sible, portraying the unhappy results which might follow such a course of political conduct. The blacks have in no wise heeded this timely teaching, but persist in a stupid manner marching to the polls in organized brigades, battalions and companies to the music of fife and drum, with colors flying, armed and accou tered with all the old weapons and paraphernalia of war they can muster up through the country. I can safely say there is not a precinct in this county (Mouroe) where the blacks have anything like a majority, but what they march to the polls in this modern, novel, quad-military style. This manner of proceeding can have but one object in view, viz.; to intimidate the whites by an exhibition of their numerical strength and the unearthly noise of their martial music, to say nothing of the display of their warlike and military prowess. One unaccustomed to such scenes could not help [being forcibly reminded of the government at Coomassie, when Sir Garnet Wolsely took possession. Such is the sad fact. Now, then, what brought about such a condition of affairs? The same old answer, claborated if possible; unserapulous office-seeking whites, a mixture of carpetbaggers and natives; in other words, just enough to hold the offices, with a sufficiency of blacks tacked on in order to keep in with the party. I venture the solemn assertion that in this county, which is one of the wealthiest and most fertile in the State, and a fair criterion, there is not a pale face in it who affiliates with the negro party who does not hold an office, or is not actively seeking one, as it is equally notorious and weil known that those who have held office, and been dropped or left out, have immediately returned to the waites. You might suggest, why should the blacks yield so readily to the influence of a few corrupt office-seeking whites, when opposed to the wealth and intelligence of the country! The answer is, the blacks have a natural antipathy to the whites. In this country they are born with this feeling, and those of its who know the negro expect nothing else. Second, they are further induced to oppose the whites by the Islas promises of their white alies holding out what the Government intends doing for them, &c., &c. Forther, they promise to tax the whites to such an extent as to reduce the price of land, so that they may be able to buy it for a nominal sum. This last is not all false, but true to a certain extent, namely, the whites or land-owners (for it is an exceptional case when you find a black land-owner) are heavily taxed, and the price of land is much reduced; but the nerro is not the buyer; in this he has made a mistake; the whites outline to hold the lands, and will so continue; at any rate, the blacks are ready to accept anything as true, and act upon any plan which might be suggested tending to oppress and oppose the whites. This, perhaps, you cannot readily understand, as there are comparatively lew blacks with you, and that antipathy and antagonism are never noticeable where the whites are in the ascendency, and if you cound be with us during a single election the vail and deachantment of distance and abstract reasoning and ideas would be readily dissipated, and no further argument necessary on this point.

Where the whites have an undisputed majority the with the negro party who does not hold an office, or is

Where the whites have an undisputed majority the negro is reasonably tractable and the viennity prosperous, but where the negro has the majority he is the most increasonable and ungovernable being of any race other than his own, and does not hesitate to take advantage of his strength, giving loose rein to his unstored, medicated, and inherent ideas and passions; and for him to assume control of Government, as he has done in this State, creates the most unhappy condition which could beful a noble, law-abiding, and chivairie people. I will again advert to the so-called color line. The whites in accepting this issue do not in any manner whatever exclude or proseribe the blacks, but continue to invite them to go along with us, as we have ever done. The principal inducement and greatest good to be realized by the whites in moving up to the color flac, as I conceive, is the massing and consolidating the whites, thus putting to shame those with "itching palms," and forcing them to lock shields with their own race, and by so doing present a solid front to the blacks; and when that is done they will come to us for instruction and advice politically as they now do upon every officer subject, and for everything else. The wintes in this section have long since ceased to serve anything like party, such sentimentality having been distanced and cast behind. The fight here is one of self-preservation—the strangle between whites who propose to be honest, and, on the other side, blacks led on by a few office-holding and office-seeking whites, who have proved themselves dishonest in the past, and are encouraged and rewarded for its continuance in future. These are the continuen who facts the blacks lodeds of first and bloodshed, while they take a safe position in the rear, perchance a telegraphing for troops. This I ocheve to be an houest, plain statement of the situation here.

Abtract, Mist, Aug. 24, 1874.

RIVAL RACES AT THE SOUTH. THE REASON FOR THEIR POLITICAL ANIMOSITIES-

THE NEGROES NOT OPPOSED TO INTERMARRIAGE.
To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I have seen several articles in your lored population in the South. These articles have been suggested by the recent elections and by certain outbreaks in Tennessee and other Southern States. As I live and have lived all my life among the blacks, it might be interesting to compare my observation of facts with your theories on this subject.

In the first place, so far as their opinion and treatment of the blacks are concerned, there are two classes among the Southern people. One has as sacred a regard for the rights and feelings of the blacks as Charles Sumner or Horace Greeley; the other recognizes no rights as belonging to the "nigger," either of life or property. The latter class are the noisy, sensational minority, who figure on telegraph wires and in the columns of dally papers. In other words, there are both good people and

bad people in the South. As to all elections in the negro States, it is only a question of race. The exceptions only confirm the rule. All political questions sink into insignificance. The negroes would not vote for Horace Greeley from the simple fact that the "white folks" voted for thin; nor would the Southern whites to-day vote for thin; nor would the Southern whites to-day vote for the most popular Democrat in the land if he were put forward and sustained by the negroes. In the last election in my county the negro vote for Sheriff was cast almost solid for a man who was a notoriously cruel slave-owner before the war, and a violent Rebel till the very last moment of the war; while on the other hand the whites, who have a small majority, elected for Sheriff a man who was in the Federal army during the war. To some such a state of affairs is mysterious, but to the simplest observer of facts it is as simple as that two and two make four. It is simply a question of human nature. The Southern whites will not eat and sleep with the blacks, and by way of reciprocity the bineks will neither vote for them nor with them. There is the secret of the whole matter. It is at last and above all things a social question. Nor in this is the negro to be blaued. I will not, nor will any man in this Union who has pride of character, vote for a man who would not sleep in his beds, cat at his table, nor even sit down in his house. These things the Southern white people refuse to do, as they are proud to admit. This is the key to the negro vote, and it is the key which the carpet-bagger has all-ways used with such success. The negro would rather vote for a Southern man, and particularly an anti-bellum slave-owner than for a carpet-bagger, has all ways do so when this one point is yielded. When, however, the ex-Rebei gives way to the negro of the matter might some time show the general mistake. Toose, then, are simple facts which of fight. A trial of the matter might some time show the general mistake. Toose, then, are simple facts which every impartial observer will confirm.

But why this violent and undying question of race. The exceptions only confirm the rule. All political questions sink into insignificance. The

SOUTHERNERS' KINDNESS TO THE BLACKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I had imagined and believed before this that the white people of the South must have a revengeful feeling toward their former slaves; that they would grant them no favors, and would seek anything else than the prosperity of the negro. This was not charitable, but I thought it human nature. I found my-self agreeably surprised on a lengthened visit to South Carolina, by the almost universal kindness and good will that the colored people receive from their former owners. I did hear one man say that he could not but regret their emancipation, because he argues that it has injured the South and ruined the negro. Yet this same man, to my own knowledge, bestows favors upon same man, to my own knowledge, bestows favors upon many black people, and favors to which they have no claim, and for which many would demand a full return of value. Many sick negroes come to him for medicines and prescriptions and receive them free. To several he lent from \$5 to \$30, with the requirement that is be repaid in a year's time or more, without interest. One old colored man told me that "all the most he had seen for months was what

this gentleman had given him" in pity. For this old man and his wife rent a piece of land to cultivate, and all they make goes for a scant supply of bread, their taxes, and if there be anything more, for rent. What they had

and if there be anything more, for rent. What they had to be taxed I do not see. A half-dozen fowls, an old worn-out mule, two or three ovens, and a little home-made furniture, is all their worldly store. Another land-owner employs negro men on his farm, while their wives and children plant, free of any charge, land belonging to their "mosses," although the husbands receive full portions from the master's crop as wages. Still another has ba "gained to sell good land at 33 per acre, amounting in all to \$700, to a colored man, who is to "pay as he is able, without interest."

Now all of these white men have families to support, and find it as much as they can accomplish, with moderate comfort, because the wicked taxations of the honorable Logislature consume the chief portions of the incomes of whites and blacks. I had rhought, moreover, that the colored legislators would at least befriend their brethren; but in their ignorance they care not who goes to the wall, so that a little glory and many greenbacks accure to themselves. I learned of these kindnesses received by the black people chiefly from themselves, and they all agree, that "Massa always befriends his own colored people." The white people universally say that the colored classes behave remarkably well, considering their suiden exaltation; and would have done much better but for the tamperings of unprincipaled "foreigners."

OBSERVER.

New-Fork, Aug. 20, 1874.

THE NEGRO'S MENTAL CAPACITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In one of your late editorials, headed A. Word for the Colored Man," you, in the kindest spirit commented on the mental capacity and limits of the negro race, in such a just and impartial style, that it is somewhat surprising that any missionary or edu-cated colored man could take exceptions to it. Tae writer has resided in the South for years, previous to and since emancipation, has always feit the kindest interest in the poor negroes, has been a great deal in his profes sional duties, as a physician, in the midst of them, has harbored none of that race prejudice so common among can probably more than other nationalities divest in the editorial alluded to. There certainly appears to be a weil-defined limit to the black man's mental capacity. be a well-defined limit to the black man's mental capacity, not so easily described as observed; exceptions, such as your correspondent, Mr. Caristopher, or a hundred more, do not invalidate the rule. This is not only corroborated by all dishinterested residents of the South, but also by setentists, such as Sir John Lubbook; travelers such as Mr. Palgrave, in his tour through Arabia; Schweinfarth in his African travels; and many others. Of course it is not the negro's fault that this is so, hence it is folly to reproach him with fit; yet the friends of the black man, in order to elevate him to a nigher standard, must necessarily, to insure success in their efforts, comprehend the scientific aspect of their problem.

**Jucksonville*, Fla., Aug. 22, 1871.

> THE COURTS. CIVIL NOTES.

The case of Conrad Boller, lessee of the premises Nos. 216 to 226 West Twenty-third-st., against the 8th Regiment, being a suit for ejectment on the ground of non-payment of rent for the past two years, ground of non-payment of real to the past two scales, came up yesterday before Justice Kane at the Eighth District Civil Court. No one appeared for the City. Gen. N. Gano Dunn was present on behalf of the regiment, and submitted an affidavit denying all knowledge of the matters alleged in the complaint, and asking for an adjournment to caushe a satisfactory answer to be made. The case was adjourned to Sept. 22.

The hearing of the suit in equity of ex-City Treasurer Sprague, to recover \$150,000 in securities which he transferred to the Controller when the deficiency was discovered in the City Treasury, was resumed vesterday before Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Wm. E. Warren, the accountant, occupied the stand throughout the day, and identified the check and deposit tickets of Mr. Sprague's official account with the Brooklyn Trust Company and the banks in which the city deposited its funds. Ex-Judge More appeared for Sprague, Corporation Counsei Dewitt for the city, and Edgar M. Culien for the Brooklyn Trust Company. The case was adjourned to Oct. 29.

A woman calling broad May. William ficiency was discovered in the City Treasury, was re-

A woman calling herself Mary Wilson was taken before Judge Donohue in Sopreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a habeas corpus sued out by Mr. McClelland, who stated that Judge Smith had committed her in default of \$1,000 bail on a charge of grand larceny, and that the Judge in his return sets forth that a complaint was made and witnesses examined, which is untrue. The traverse to the return is an affidavit of the true. The traverse to the return is an amount of the prisoner, that in 1872, one Libby Doris was convicted in General Sessions of the same offense with which the prisoner is charged—larceny of \$50 worth of human hair goods, from Charles Peckham—that judgment was postponed, and the prisoner discharged by Judge Bedford on her verbal recognizance. In reply Mr. Dana, of the District-Attorney's office, argued that as Mary Wilson did not say Libby Doris was a different person it could not be contended that she could not be held on the charge. Judge Donohue granted an order for a further statement from Judge Smith.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Bixby, August Essemen was held in \$1,000 ball for breaking into the house of Harriet Parsons, No. 180 Broomest, and attempting to slead \$45 worth of clothing, ... Ross Meyer was held in \$1,000 ball for steading \$69 from Y. Kinsaik of No. 409 Canalist on Monday night.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Mary Donovan was charged by Catherine Carroll, of No. 559 Weat Forner, with having set live to the above-mentioned premises, because all had been disposeneed from service there. The accused was held for examination....John Lawless was held for trinl on a charge of embezzling \$15 from \$1.T. Subrica, of No. 329 West Forty-seventh-st., in whos employ he had been.

DECISIONS-SEPT. 1.

DECISIONS—SEPT. 1.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Freedman—Diamond Slate Iron Co. agt. Wm. M. Tweed et al.—Pleintiffs attorney as required to hand up a reference to the statute upon which he hases the application. Margaret A. Solella agt. John Soleid.—Order of reference granted. Courad lilert agt. Anna Maria Illest.—Order of reference granted. Courad lilert agt. Anna Maria Illest.—Ordered that the plaintiff complaint be and the same is hereby dismissed on the merits. Roberding agt. Grochega.—Order for publication granted. Stewart agt. Groody et al.—Decree of foreclosure and sale.

Superma agt, Grossy et at, —Decree of foreclosure and sale.

Supreme Court - Chambers — By Judge Donohue, —
Charles Zeisa set, Anna Zeisz —Decree of divorce granted to p shell.

Atkinson act. Tract. — Motion granted. In the matter of Adel's Eca.

Outstill and another. —Motion granted. Boas Koppel agt, Jacob Koppel.

—Divorce granted to plaintif. Neshit agt. Hass et al.—Reference or-

CALENDARS-THIS DAT.

Scramm Court-Gambars-Dononus, J.

25...O'Bren agt. Traynor.
182...Ause agt. Ret'lich.
194. Rankin agt. Rankin.
205...Security Bank agt. Covel.
221...Dunning agt. Coleman. COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—The calendar of issues of fact hav-ing bean renumbered, attorneys will find the new numbers given to their causes by reference to the inner. The old numbers are also retained upon the calendar. The day calendar hereafter will be made up giving

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

WEDNESDAN, SEPT. 2.

Mails for Burone, vis Queensiown and Liverpool, per the steamable Abysania, mails close at 1630 s. m. Steamable sais at 0:30 s. m., from Cunard Bock, Jersey City.

For Kurope, via Sandhampton and Bremen, by steamable Minister Room, mails close at 11:50 s. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:50 p. m. Steamable sails at 2 p. m.

For the Netherlands direct, by the steamable Rotterdam, mails close at 4 p. m.

Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamsing sails at 2 p. m.
For the Netherlands direct, by the steamship Rotterdam, mails close at 4 p. m.
FHURSDAY, SEPT. 3.
Mails for Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by steamship Cimoria, close at 11:30 p. m. Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from pier foot of Third-st., thobbas.
Mails for Havana and Nassao, per steamship City of Merida, close at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 2:40 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 3 N. R.
Mails for Kingston and Savanilla, by the steamship Andes, close at 1 p. m. Steamship at 2 p. m., from Pier No. 51 N. R.
A Mail for Kingston and Savanilla, by the steamship Andes, close at 1 p. m. Steamship contacts, N. S. is closed at the New-York Post-Office every tay at 6 p. m., and year year Boston.
Mails for Great Britan and Ireland, vis Queenstown and Liverpool, by steamship City of hickmond, close at 10 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 12 M. Steamship sails at 1 p. m., from Pier No. 52 North River.
For French Mail, by the steamship Washington, mails close at 10 a. m. Steamship sails at 1 p. m., from Pier No. 51 North River.
Mails for Europe was Southampton and Bremen, per the steamship Mails, close at 11:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m. from Pier No. 51 North River.
Mails took Europe was Southampton and Bremen, per the steamship and st. Hobbaten.
NUNDAY, SEPT. 6.
All Mails close at 11 octors at 11 octors at 11 the Lost-Office is open from 9 a.

SUNDAY. SEPT. 6.

All Majir close at it o'clock a. m. The Post-Office to open from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PROM SAYANNAH—In attenuishy Son Jacinto, Sept. 1—R. M. Demere and wife Mrs. Charles Kills, Miss M. L. Kills, Miss Bease Roberts, W. J. Lettiee, Gen. Nichols, C. O. Livingston, James Hecht, C. Schouberts, J. J. Norris, Mrs. A. Jacknon, Miss Colembiry, Mrs. Rowman and daughter, Mrs. P. Wiss, M. Ada Catrander, Charles I. Ingram, M. I. Booker, R. P. Benedict, Thomas Wagner, G. P. Pepror, B. Brady, Mrs. R. M. Hant, Mrs. Bridge and son, C. Gaboudi, wife and three children, J. C. Minst. J. Peoqueax, Cant. N. White, Capt. X. K. Ritch, George Burch, C. P. Dillon, John Brown, S. Bergons, Josh. Howard.

Brady, Mrs. R. M. Hunt. Mrs. Bridge and son, C. Gabushi, wite and three children, J. C. Munt. J. Pecquent, Capt. N. White, Capt. X. R. Ritch, George Barch, C. F. Dillon, John Brown, S. Bergons, Josh. Howard.

FROM CHARLES VON—In steemakip Manhattan, Sept. 1.—C. Plenge A. Merke, H. H. Smith, Miss Rheut, Miss Thompson, S. Johnson and wrife, Miss G. Alexel, Miss M. Clear, Miss Laura Crouwell, Miss O. E. Crouwell, Miss A. D. E. Conwell, Master Cromwell, Miss A. D. Miss Mary Fean, John Lang, wife, and three children: Miss Laura Crouwell, Miss Mary Fean, John Lang, wife, and three children: Miss Annie Burns, J. B. Stausberry, W. W. Innam, J. D. Kennedy, Master D. Kennedy, Miss Mary Fean, John Lang, wife, and three children: Miss Annie Burns, J. B. Stausberry, W. W. Innam, J. D. Kennedy, Master D. Kennedy, Miss Mary Fean, John Lang, wife, and three children: D. Straus, Master Andrew Moffett, Master J. B. Moffett, M. O'Brien, F. H. Williams, FROM LIVERPOOL. In Nicombarky Research, Sept. 1.—John Clark, Mr. Dempster, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. French, G. W. F. G. A. R. Fox, Miss C. Fox, Miss E. B. Fox, Mrs. Fox, S. H. Stern, F. Gotthold, J. L. Mitchell, A. A. Plamer, C. W., Mackay, W. F. Porsyth, Mrs. Davies, Wiss Davies, S. W. Williams, C. W. Williams, Mas. M. R. Williams, A. Higgius, Rev. H. H. Wyer, James Brooks, W. McWhrter, C. W. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Almon, J. J. Corrigan, Gordon Shillito, Gen. J. B. Prisble, Dr. Brown-Sequard, E. C. Brown-Sequard, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Wiltimax, Miss Whitthane and maid, Mrs. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Wiltimax, A. Uhlman, F. W. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Wiltimax, Miss Whitthane, and miss Mrs. Miss Almon, Mrs. Mrs. A. Wiltimax, Miss Whitthane, and miss Mrs. Miss D. Bolis, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. R. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Whitthane, Miss Whitthane, and miss Mrs. Miss Shaw, Cayl, and Mrs. W. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Forler, Master R. G. Hears, Mrs. Burnyll, Mrs. Bing, Mr. Burgy, Mr. Wilson, Mr.

Whitman, Copt. Wrnne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moore, Mr. W. R. Come herbach, Mr. Bullough, Mr. Thomas Krans, Mr. James A. Connor, Mr. John H. Haviland, Rev. J. H. Munroe, Mr. Samuel Coilings, Mr. Lehmister, Mr. Bracewell, Mr. and Mrs. B. Broughton, Miss Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. Here-Lewis, two sons, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Revard G. Inngesich, Mr. D. Hist. Mr. N. D. Menken, Mr. Jemes Molan, Mr. Will am Nolan, Mr. G. N. Cenklin, Mr. W. R. Dennis, Miss Kearas, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Byrs. W. K. Rans, Jr. Miss Ryan, Wm. Billes, B. S. Adoms, E. W. Denn. Charles Root, F. R. Driggs, M. W. Gall and son, Geo. Peerk. J. J. France, D. M. Johnstone, Judke W. T. Bliner, Charles M. Moor, Mr. and Mrs. Schwiler, Miss M. L. Schuyler, Miss A. Le. Schwiler, novemens, nurse, and maid. John M. Saeden, James Birch, Charles M. Rose, J. M. Bood, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Buller, Alexander Macther, Robert Warcel, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. J. T. Buller, Alexander Macther, Robert Mr. C. Hamilton, A. Caraegie, J. Schweis, S. Pathan, L. Pless, Frederick Loeser, Henry S. King, Mrs. E. How, Jr., and child. S. Prendhoume, Ribert Brown, Joseph Lindow, J. F. Lastey, Miss Lesley, H. Osterberg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
Sun ders..... 5:28 van ets 6:31 Moon rices.....10:09
non w.ww. This part. E
Sandy Hook... 0:00 Gov school.... 0:27 Hell Gate Ferry... 2:12

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Franckiva.
Steamship Crescent City. Curlis, Havana, Win. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Mayflower. Faits, Philadeiphia. J. Hand.
Steamship Mayflower. Faits, Philadeiphia. J. Hand.
Steamship Septane. Berry. Beston. H. r. Dimo. k.
Steamship Fanita. Howes, Philadelphia. Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Wyanoke. Couch. Norfolk. City Point and Richmond, Old
Dominion Steamship Co.
Ship Ernet (Ger.). Kraft, Antwerp. Funch, Edve & Co.
Bark Camilla (Gor.). Bockmann, Elsmore for orders, Funch, Edye &

Bark Electa (Br.), Marnos, Montevideo, John Norton, jr. & Son.
Bark Leviathan (Nort), Terjeven, Aspravall, B. J. Wenberg,
Bark M. D. Rucker (Ger.), Anceas, Dublin, t. Tobias & Co.
Bark (Aris, (Nor.), Kole, Antwerp, Franch, Edye & Co.
Bark (ato (Nor.), War, Hamburg, Franch, Edye & Co.
Bark (ato (Nor.), War, Hamburg, Franch, Edye & Co.
Bark Haryataka (Aust.), Schwartz, London, Slocovich & Co.
Bark Harvataka (Aust.), Schwartz, London, Slocovich & Co.
Bark Julia (Br.), Evanu, Liverpool, J. C. Seager,
Bara Harod Haarfager (Nor.), Olsen, Philadelphia, Funch, Edye &
O.

0. Burk Columbia (Ger.), Schumacher, Bremen, Chas Luttur & Co. Burk Alessandro T. (Aust.), Durrillovich, Bristol, Sloewych & C. Brig Curacao (Br.), Fanikner, Williamstadt, Curscao, Jos. Fot

ions.

Brig Eva Parker (Br.). Slocomb. Oporto, C. W. Bertanz.

Brig Erner, Sinnett. Pernaminos, J. H. Winebester & Co.

Frig Erner, Sinnett. Pernaminos, J. H. Winebester & Co.

Febr., Walebrig, Gill, Providence via Newport. H. W. Jackson & Sonsehr. E. Walsh (Br.). Dodge, Bear Eiver, N. B., Hener & Parker.

Schr. Post Bor, Fountain, Boston, Candec & Pressey, & Parker.

Schr. Denny Gray, Browster, Baltimore, W. Chalmers,

Schr. S. Applegate, Lowelen, New Bedford, Chus. A. Low,

Schr. Jesse S. Clark, Elwood, Georgetown and Fors Bluff, E. D. Harb
ut & Co.

Schr. Senny 197, Dissert, national of the state of the st

MEMORANDA.

Ship Fero (Br.), before reported at sandy iflook flor orders, passed up

Samp Frieder.

Bark Tjomo (Nor.), before reported at Sandy Hook for orders, passed!

Bark Alice Cooper (of Windsor, N. S.), before reported at Sandy!

Hook fororders, passed up in tow this morning. Hook fororders, passed up in tow this morning.

DOMESTIC PORTS,
Bosrow. Sept. 1.—Arrived, brig few, Gilchrist, from Heboken; schra.
Lizzle Maul, from Alexandria; Chie. H. Kelley, from Finlädelphia; L.
S. Barnes, from Port Johnson; Jalis A. Brown, from Hoboxen.
Nawcastlar, Del., Sept. 1.—Passed up, steamship Wyoming, from
Savannah, Passed down, bark Wessel, for Antwerp; schra Marye
Riley, for Savannah; J. D. Ingraham, for Providence; Ella F. Crowell,
and L. P. Levering, for Boston; Oldel, for Fortsmouth.
Pour Royal, S. C., Sept. 1.—Arriveq, schr., Anna E. Giover, from
New-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUERNSTOWN, Sept. 1.—The Cunard Line steamship Algeria, LoMessurier, from New-Yora Aug. 22, for Liverpool, arrived here at 1 p. dessurier, from New-Yora Aug. 22, for Liverpool, arrived here at 1 p.s. n. to-day.

Struttin, Sept. 1.—The Baltic Llords eteamship Humboldt, Blanck, rom New York Aug. 13, via Copenhagen, arrived here vesterday ab

HAYANA, Aug. 31.—The steamship City of New-York, from New-York Aug. 26, arrived here this morning.

York Aug. 26, arrived here this morning.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The ship Sierra Nevada of Boston, which was destroyed by fire on the volke from Liverpool to San Francisco, was a time new vessel, built at Kennebounhport last Fall, and was valued at \$100,-000. The vessel was insured in Boston for \$80,000. She belonged to Mestra. Thayer, Lincoln, and others.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 1.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice, that on and atter Oct. 15. a light will be shown from the highthouse, recently erected at the north end of the Anastasias Islands, Fierida. The light will be fixed white, varied by flashes every three minutes.

MOUNTMENTS OR PACIFIC MAIL STEAMERS.

MOVEMENTS OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMERS. Steamship Colon sailed from Aspinwall Aug. 31, for New York direct,

170 passengers, 1,420 tons freight.
Steamship City of Panama arrived at Aspinwall Aug. 31, from New

By Cable from Yokohama. Steamship Alaska arrived from San Francisco Aug. 21.

Steamship Collina sailed for San Francisco Aug. 22. with 700 tens.
messurement freignt for New-York via Panama, and 400 tens tens and

900 tons general eargo for San Francisco.

The Alaska which will sail from Hong Kong about 3d itst, will have 1.700 tons measurement for New-York via Panama. (For Latest Shap News see Fifth Page.)

HORSE and CARRIAGE MARKET

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1874 The following is the result of this day's sales effected at the public auction marts named below: By Mr. Arch. Johnston in Thirteenth-st., near Univer-

By place 1: Description from Catalogue, Hands, Years, Brown home. 15.2 8
By home. 15.2 9
Bay trottog horse, Trent. 15.5 7
Roan-colored coupe horse. 17 6
Brown home, sired by Pilot. 15.3 7
Brown home, sired by Pilot. 15.3 6 127 59 138 50 137 50 172 80 172 80 172 80 122 90 122 90 123 60 129 90 137 60 146 90 147 90 14 Bay mare.
Pair of ta. Canadian ponica.
Hown trotting horse
Bay Hambietonian mare.
Hack trotting horse
Sorrel horse.
Bay mare.
Norrel horse.
Bay hare.

 Gray horse
 15.2

 Black mare
 15.3

 Gray horse
 16

 Bay horse
 16

 Bay mare
 15.1
 By Messrs. Van Tassell & Kearney in East Thirteenth

st., near Broadway:

Description from Catalogue. Hands. Tear
Sorrel horse (Trustee stock). 15.3 11.
Chestnus trotting horse Dan. 16. 12.
Black Vermont horse . 1. 2. 7.
Bay Hambletonian trotting mar. 15.2 8.
Bay paugin horse. . 16. 8.
Pair of carriage horses (bay and brown). . 15.2 6. 15.2 6 16 8 15.2 8 16 6 15.1 9 315 00 149 00 177 60 130 00 85 00 Regular semi-weekly sales of horses, carriages, har-ness, &c., at Barker's City Auction Mart and New-York Tattersalls to-morrow (Wednesday), Sept. 2 at 11 a. m.

forses, Carriages, farness, &t.

AT BARKER'S

CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS.
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND THIRTY-NINTH-ST.,
MAJOR C. W. BARKER AUCTIONES.
ENGLIAR SALE OF

TROTTERS. ROADSTERS. FAMILY, BUSINESS AND WORK HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARVESS &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT II O'CLOCK.

CARRIAGES, Rockaways, Phaetons, Top and on Top Buguier, and Expresses, both new and second-hand, at extreme low prices during this weak at GRUBE'S Repository, 141 West Broad-

FOR SALE.—A gentleman desires to dispose of his nonesting of a pair of stylish, light-build black honse, 10.2 hands; sound, sind, and gentler a two-seat curtain Recaway, built by Lawrence, in excellent owner and but little used; also a set of 1ght double harvess; discount made; it ill be sold together or separately. Apply to JAMSS, at Livery Stables, 121 West Twenty-third, st., or at 54 and 56 Whitesh.

PRIVATE STABLE WANTED between A4th and 54th-sts, west of 4th-ave, and not further west than 7th-ave, with six stalls and ample carriage room, from Oct 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875, restruct to exceed \$100 per month. Any party wishing to rent the same for strictly private use, address BOWKER, Box 11, New York P. O.

Corporation Notices.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.—The Buildings, &c., on the line of Lexington are, from 102d-at to llariem larver, will be sold at auctive by the Department of Public Works, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Sept. 2. 1874. For particulars see the Chy Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

Dennetry.

50,000 PEOPLE have had teeth ex-jury, and thousands are wearing our beautiful artificial destures with eather satisfaction. Prices of all operations very moderate. New loca-tion, 45 Hast Twenty-third-st, opposite Association Ball. Dr. WAIT 580N. Miocellaneons.

COUNTRY SCHOOL and HOUSEHOLD FUR-NITURE FOR SALE—on Long Island, one hour from New-York, Boarding and Day School for young indice and children; the beans beans tifully located; rent moderate. For further particulars apply to or ad-dress E. A. M., No. 221 West Twenty-first-st., between Boyenth and Righth-away.

MOODY & JEMISON.—COTTON FACTORS
Mand COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 128 Merad, Galvador,
Tezzo: 25 William-ct. Hor-York